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ABSTRACT

The public library must meet the needs of the community and the patrons it serves. One area of need is for genealogical materials to support the study of genealogy and family history. Because of the lack of information on the materials needed to make up a core collection of Ohio materials, a select group of 18 libraries and 15 genealogical societies were surveyed to identify appropriate materials for a core collection on Ohio genealogy. Twelve Ohio libraries and eight genealogical societies returned the surveys, for an overall response rate of 61%. This survey identified 48 titles to be included in such a core collection; these titles are included in this research paper. Also presented in the paper are discussions of the history of genealogy, collection development problems, and the availability of library literature on this topic. The methodology employed to conduct the survey and to tabulate the results is also described. A section on results explains the inclusion or exclusion of various titles based on tabulations and respondents' comments. A list of the materials that were analyzed in the survey, the genealogy core collection guide, and a ranked list of suggested works are appended. (38 references) (Author/MAB)

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Development of a Core Collection Guide to Ohio Genealogical Materials

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library Science

by

Guy W. Humphrey

May, 1991

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ABSTRACT

The public library must meet the needs of the community and the patrons it serves. One area of need is for genealogical materials to support the study of genealogy and family history. Because of the lack of information on the materials needed to make up a core collection of Ohio materials, a survey of a select group of libraries and genealogical societies was made to identify appropriate materials for a core collection on Ohio genealogy. Forty-eight titles were identified to be included in such a core collection.

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INTRODUCTION

The role of the public library in the community is always in a state of change as it strives to meet the needs of its patrons. The public library must offer a diverse group of services as well as provide books, periodicals, and other materials for its patron's wide range of special interests. One special interest of many of today's library patrons is the study of genealogy and family history. Genealogy is the shaping of "an account of the descent of a person, family, or group from an ancestor" which includes only vital and parental information about a given individual.[1] In comparison family history encompasses genealogy but adds substance, e.g. stories, anecdotes, etc. about the individuals involved.[2] For the purpose of this paper, these two terms will be used synonymously. Today, genealogy is a very popular pastime among Americans of all ethnic and economic backgrounds; therefore it has a most suitable place in the public library.

The increase of genealogy's popularity has caused changes in the genealogical community that relate directly to the services provided by libraries to the genealogist. One such transformation has been the ever increasing numbers of people who are interested in genealogy and the wide variety of backgrounds from which they come.[3] Another

difference is the vast increase in the publishing of genealogical source materials, indexes, and other works that enable a genealogist to do research in his hometown library. The final area has to do with librarians now wanting to service the needs of the genealogical patron in a more professional manner.[4] These changes have complicated the development of a library's genealogy department and brought about problems in the selecting of a core collection of genealogical materials.

The objective of this research paper is to create a core collection guide for Ohio genealogical materials. The core collection will consist of approximately fifty different titled genealogical works that will form a basic collection for both small and medium-sized public libraries in Ohio. The materials within the collection will consist mostly of reference materials and some how-to's and guides. Small public libraries for the purpose of this paper will be defined as those libraries with a total collection size of under one-hundred thousand volumes. Libraries with a total collection size of one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand volumes are classified as medium-sized public libraries. To create this core collection a survey will be taken of selected public libraries and genealogical societies.

The history of genealogy, collection development problems, and availability of library literature on this topic are areas discussed in this research paper. Also

discussed is the methodology employed to conduct the survey and to tabulate the results. The final sections of the paper are the results of the survey and what conclusions can be drawn from it.

BACKGROUND

Historical Background

In order to appreciate fully, the various difficulties faced by librarians who select materials for a genealogical collection an understanding of the historical background of genealogy is essential.[5] The keeping of family genealogies started with oral record keeping within the family itself and moved to a written form when writing developed. In Europe, the study of family lineages was developed basically to keep track of inheritances, especially landed property and royal titles. The use of genealogy records to trace property inheritance was transferred over to the United States during the colonial period. This inheritance concept existed in just a few colonies like Virginia prior to the American Revolution and then died out. It should be noted that most immigrants that came over to the colonies and/or the United States did so to escape the current European social system. Keeping that in mind, many really did not want to have anything to do with genealogy in their new country fearing it would continue the social stigma placed on them. Despite these beliefs and fears, well-to-do Americans did have feelings of wanting to know from whom they came and from where.[6]

Interest in genealogy first developed among those of the upper class during the colonial period in America because they had a large amount of leisure time and were from better social backgrounds. One of the first family tree's created was for the Byrd family of Virginia in 1698.[7] Other notable Americans with an interest in genealogy were Benjamin Franklin, who did research while visiting England, and George Washington, who had a family tree created for his immigrant Washington ancestor in 1792. It should be noted that early pedigrees or family trees were one-of-a-kind and that they were compiled for stature, e.g. comparison to the European upper class/elite. The first printed genealogy in the United States was the family of Roger Clap Jr. in 1731. This work was printed just ninety-one years after the first American imprint, the Bay Psalm Book in 1640. Other printed genealogies in the colonial period include the "Bollinger broadside" in 1763 and the Genealogy of the Family of Mr. Samuel Stebbins, and Mrs. Hannah Stebbins in 1771. This auspicious beginning into genealogical pursuits did not last very long because of the outbreak of the American Revolution.[8]

After the American Revolution everything "Old World" was generally frowned upon, including the study of genealogy and family history because of its ties to the aristocracy. During the period up to the Civil War it was quite popular to hear someone say "I am a self-made man," meaning that he had not received any help from his father in his life

endeavors. An example of this attitude came in political speeches delivered by men like Abraham Lincoln who was quoted saying that he was more concerned with what his grandson was going to do than what his grandfather did. This attitude about genealogy was only for public consumption for in reality, Lincoln was deeply interested in his family history and traditions. This duality of opinions towards genealogy brought about a mild rise in its popularity in the 1840's.[9]

The period from the 1840's to the end of the Civil War saw an increase of interest in genealogy despite the prevailing public attitude against it. An example of this was the creation in 1845 of the first genealogical society known as the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Two years later the first genealogical journal, The Register, was published by the above named society. Publication of reference works began in 1848 with the printing of Jerome B. Holgates's American Genealogy. Other works slowly appeared but at an infrequent pace until the American Centennial.[10]

A major increase in the interest in genealogy occurred with the celebration of the one-hundredth birthday of the United States of America. The period following the Centennial saw a drastic increase in the creation and the printing of county histories. This increase was mostly due to a joint congressional resolution that called for their printing and also for their depositing in the Library of Congress and each local courthouse. The Centennial also

spurred the growth of hereditary societies such as the Sons of the American Revolution in 1875 and the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1890 to name just a few.[11]

During this period a change in genealogical research appeared because a wider variety of ethnic groups were eligible for membership in these new societies. Other genealogical societies were founded during this period such as the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in 1869 and the American Genealogical Society in 1912. After the Centennial, the popularity of genealogy waned and those still interested in it belonged mostly to the upper class, e.g. those with the necessary leisure time to pursue genealogical interests.[12]

The turn of the century saw additional changes in the area of genealogy and family history. In 1910 the Library of Congress printed a bibliography containing the genealogies that it held in its collection, called American and English Genealogies in the Library of Congress.[13] Other bibliographies soon followed in periodicals as well as book form. These bibliographies ranged from collection listings to what was available on a given topic. Indexes to printed source materials began to appear around this time also; for example, The American Genealogical Index by Fremont Rider created in the 1920's and 1930's. Another important indexing reference tool that was created during this time period was the Newberry Library's in-house index.[14]

The popularity of genealogical research was increased during the World Wars because American soldiers were able to visit the countries from which their ancestors had immigrated. The wars then made some soldiers think about their family's past and why they had left their homeland. From World War I to the American Bicentennial interest in genealogy grew slowly but at a steady pace. The reason for this growth was the creation of a strong economy after World War II that gave individuals the leisure time and the money necessary to visit distant libraries and county courthouses.[15]

A drastic increase in the interest in family history and genealogy occurred in the 1970's because of two major events. First, the American Bicentennial which created an interest in United States history and the part that one's family played in it. The second event was the publication of Alex Haley's Roots and its subsequent showing on television as a mini-series. Its airing on television had a far reaching impact on the American public as a whole, not just the African-American community. These two events saw the doubling or in some instances the tripling of the number of individuals visiting libraries, e.g. public, genealogical, and historical and government agencies that house genealogical source materials, e.g. county courthouses, health departments, and National Archives. This increase in the number of genealogical researchers created a corresponding increase in the amount of reference

materials being printed and the number of genealogical societies being formed.[16]

The substantial increase of printed genealogical materials came in all types from new works to the reprints of older titles. The majority of the publications were either reprints or printed versions of government manuscript records with a name or surname index. Another area of publication was the reprinting of out-of-print and hard to obtain materials, like the late nineteenth century county histories. Also at this time, indexes were being created for all types of materials, e.g. periodicals, census returns, government records, etc. It should be noted that these new sources enabled genealogical researchers to do more of their research in their local library. The publishing explosion that started in the late 1960's and early 1970's enabled libraries to have a more comprehensive genealogical collection. This increase in sources necessitated decisions as to what materials should be selected to constitute a solid core collection.[17]

Collection Development Problems

The increased amount of genealogical publishing in the last twenty years has created several problems in the area of collection development for these types of materials. One area of concern is knowing what materials are available to purchase and from whom. The fourth edition of Netti Schreiner-Yantis's Genealogical and Local History Books in

Print gives one an idea of what is available. This work has a problem in that it is revised infrequently and has not been updated since 1985. Its value as a selection tool is thus severely reduced. Subject Guide to Books in Print is another reasonable selection work, but it is limited because it lists only a portion of the genealogical research and reference materials in-print. The reason for this is, that it does not include the materials printed privately and by the numerous genealogical societies. Publisher's catalogs of genealogical materials are very good collection tools and help to overcome some of the problems created by the other two sources.[18]

The collecting of genealogical materials is usually based on a given geographic region and most often it is the service area of that particular library. The selection process for libraries that choose their service area is fairly simple for only materials that concern said area are purchased. Materials about the local level are easily determined by talking to local genealogical and historical societies and other interested groups and people. Problems arise when a library wants to expand a local collection to include a larger area such as a state. Two directions of expansion can occur. One is to create a core collection of materials on the state level that would compliment the local collection. The other way is to create a collection for the entire state with special emphasis in the beginning on establishing a core collection on that state. Since

collecting genealogical materials is based on experience, librarians without experience who wish to expand their collection need a core collection guide.[19]

The collecting of materials on Ohio genealogy is done through experience, dependent on the aid of several bibliographic tools not previously mentioned. One such tool is Ohio Guide to Genealogical Sources by Carol Willsey Bell which lists published and unpublished genealogical research materials alphabetically by county. Another collection aid is the revised edition of County by County in Ohio Genealogy by Petta Khouw.[20] This work is a listing of materials held by the State Library of Ohio and is arranged first by state then by county. There are also several other bibliographies of genealogical materials held by individual libraries or several libraries that could be used as a selection tool. The above works are limited in their use as a collection aid because they are basically listings of works and they give no indication of value to the selector as far as core collections are concerned.[21]

In addition to the guides, ideas for genealogical materials concerning Ohio can be obtained through the Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) and its one hundred chapters. Each county in Ohio has at least one OGS affiliated genealogical society, except Adams county, which has an independent genealogical society. The Ohio Genealogical Society and each chapter have newsletters that list their publications for sale and current research projects. The

Ohio Genealogical Society also publishes two additional periodicals, The Report and Ohio Records and Pioneer Families. Both of these works contain announcements and reviews of genealogical publications in addition to those of OGS and its chapters. In addition to the various genealogical publications, genealogists are an excellent source of new materials. It should be noted that genealogists are quite numerous with the Ohio Genealogical Society numbering 6,310 members, which does not include members of the individual chapters. Despite all of the above sources for selection and acquisitions of genealogical materials, there is still no comprehensive core collection guide for Ohio.[22]

Literature Review

A literature review was conducted for the last twenty-five years of the library science indexes and periodicals on the subject of genealogy in relation to library services.[23] Several interesting facts were revealed by the search, such as a debate among librarians as to whether or not genealogy even belongs in the public library.[24] This argument however resolved itself with the coming of the American Bicentennial. Other articles dealt with how the librarian could interview the genealogical patron successfully and how it differed from other reference interviews.[25] Another area of early concern was the skills of the genealogical researcher and how the librarian could assist this patron.[26]

The above articles gave no indication on what to collect for a genealogical collection, but some titles were suggested in the how-to research articles.

Bibliographic articles began to appear in the early 1970's and continue to the present with frequent regularity. These articles are mainly guides to a given collection or a guide to the resources in a given geographical area. These articles benefit the collection development process by suggesting possible titles for purchase. There are several problems with bibliographic articles, in that they do not necessarily critically evaluate the works they contain. Also it should be noted that many of the works listed are out-of-print and therefore hard or impossible to purchase. Two examples of bibliographic articles are Bodziony's "Some Genealogy Resources for Public Libraries" and Meyers' "Genealogical Resources Hidden Within a Basic Reference Collection."[27] On an overall basis this group of articles can provide some benefit to the selector of genealogical materials.

Articles concerning the actual collection of genealogical materials are few in number. However, the available articles are very good. "Building the Genealogy collection in the Public Library" indicates how one can obtain and use grants to build the genealogical and local history collection.[28] Another article deals with how the library can expand access to the genealogical collection and how this expansion can bring benefits to the library.

Possible benefits include new volunteers, new genealogical materials, and donated money for the genealogical and/or the general collection. Another article deals with types of materials to collect for the local history and genealogical collection in a general sense, e.g. manuscripts, periodicals, books, microforms, electronic data, etc. [29]

There are no articles that deal specifically with collecting genealogical materials about Ohio. However several articles do exist for other states, such as Jan Carter's article "A Core Genealogy Collection for Public Libraries." [30] This specific article gives suggestions of in-print items that can form a core genealogical collection for Texas. She states that because of the large variety of research items available she limited her core collection size to about fifty. Upon review of her list it became apparent that several of the works would fit into any library in the country. Several articles by D. A. Hales concern the State of Alaska and what can form a core collection for that state. [31] These articles are generally bibliographies but they contain annotations which give the author's opinion about the works. By reading all of the articles an opinion can be formed as to what should form a well rounded genealogical collection. All of these articles are based on the individual author's experience and not from any sort of research perspective in regards to collection development.

METHODOLOGY

Survey Procedures

The research project had one overriding goal: to create a listing of about fifty genealogical works on Ohio that would form the basis of a well rounded genealogical collection. The collection guide is aimed at small and medium-sized libraries that want: (1) to improve and expand an already existing collection, or (2) to provide guidance to those libraries that want to establish a new genealogical collection. It should be mentioned that most libraries have materials within their collection that would be of benefit to the genealogist. To create the proposed core collection, a survey was taken of selected libraries with genealogical collections and selected genealogical societies throughout Ohio.

The basis on which these libraries were selected was a predetermined set of criteria. The first criterion was that each library must have an already established collection. It should be clarified that not all of the genealogy collections were a separate collection within the library. Some of them, like Akron-Summit County Public Library, have a very large genealogy collection kept within the main collection. A second criteria was that a specialist should be in charge of the genealogy collection. The specialist did not have to be a professional librarian but did have to have knowledge of and experience with Ohio genealogical materials and the ability to conduct genealogical research.

Another criteria was that the selected libraries had to have a total collection size of over one hundred and fifty thousand volumes. This criteria was established to make sure the genealogical collections covered the entire State of Ohio or at least a large region within Ohio itself.

Several reference works were consulted using the above selection criteria to determine which libraries were to be chosen for the survey. The first title used was P. William Filby's Directory of American Libraries with Genealogical or Local History Collections.[32] This work was chosen because it was the only work that dealt specifically with libraries and genealogy. The book listed all libraries in the United States that had a separate collection as of 1988. The size and the scope of the collections were also indicated in this tool. The other text used was the The American Library Directory.[33] This was used to verify the information given in Filby's work and to determine the overall size of the library's collection. A total of eighteen libraries were selected from these two sources, fifteen public libraries and three special libraries (see table 1).

Table 1.--Libraries

Public Libraries
1. Akron-Summit County Public Library
2. Cincinnati Public Library
3. Chillicothe & Ross County Public Library
4. Cleveland Public Library
5. Columbus & Franklin County, Public Library of
6. Fairview Park Regional Library
7. Dayton & Montgomery County Public Library

Table 1.--Continued

Public Libraries
8. Lorain Public Library
9. Medina County District Library
10. Portsmouth Public Library
11. Stark County District Library
12. Toledo Public Library
13. Washington Public Library
14. Wayne County Public Library
15. Youngstown & Mahoning County, Public Library of
Special Libraries
1. State Library of Ohio
2. Ohio Historical Society
3. Western Reserve Historical Library

The genealogical societies chosen for this survey were selected based upon several predetermined qualifications. Each society had to be active in the promotion of Ohio genealogical research. Each society had to maintain a genealogy collection itself or donate the materials they collect and/or print to their local library. Another criteria for selection had to do with whether or not each selected organization was a genealogical society or a family history society. If the organization proved to be a family history society it was eliminated because such groups are primarily interested in the promotion of one surname. A list was compiled of all known genealogical societies that have a connection to or deal with Ohio genealogical research.

The organizations making up the list were derived from the following reference tools: the Encyclopedia of

Associations and the Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter.[34] The last source cited contained a listing of all member chapters on the last page of each newsletter.[35] All told there were ninety-three genealogical societies that are concerned with Ohio. It should be further noted here that all of these societies are connected to OGS, except for the Adams County Genealogical Society. Fourteen of the fifteen genealogical societies to be surveyed were chosen at random from the above list and the Ohio Genealogical Society was automatically included because of its size (see table 2).

Table 2.--Genealogical Societies

1.	Ohio Genealogical Society
2.	Allen County Genealogical Society
3.	Athens County Genealogical Society
4.	Butler County Genealogical Society
5.	Clinton County Genealogical Society
6.	Defiance County Genealogical Society
7.	Erie County Genealogical Society
8.	Franklin County Genealogical Society
9.	Guernsey County Genealogical Society
10.	Hudson Genealogical Society
11.	Knox County Genealogical Society
12.	Morgan County Genealogical Society
13.	Paulding County Genealogical Society
14.	Portage County Genealogical Society
15.	Ross County Genealogical Society

The survey sent to the above selected libraries and genealogical societies consisted of a listing of seventy genealogical research and/or reference works. This listing contained in-print and out-of-print texts, periodicals, and microform materials. The list was created through the

experience of the researcher in conducting genealogical research and by conversations with other genealogical researchers. Several bibliographies were also consulted to find additional titles and to determine the relevance of works selected by experience. These bibliographies are as follows: (1) Ohio Guide to Genealogical Sources, (2) County by County in Ohio Genealogy, and (3) Genealogical and Local History Books in Print.[36] In addition to these works, two papers previously compiled by the author were consulted.[37] About one hundred and fifty works were tentatively selected and they were then compared, analyzed, and seventy sources were selected, based upon the following criteria:

1. The currency of the work: (a) had it been updated and (b) if a work was dated, was it still useful to the genealogist?
2. Did the the work cover all of Ohio, and if not, did it cover a fairly large region of Ohio?
3. If a subject was covered in more than one title: (a) which one was more comprehensive, (b) what was the overlap of information between them, and (c) could information be found in one and not the other?
4. If the work was out-of-print: (a) was it a definitive source on a particular subject and (b) could the work be obtained through donations or other means?

As stated earlier seventy titles were selected out of about one-hundred and fifty tentative titles. The works chosen were then divided into thirteen categories. The categories created were based upon the experience of the researcher and the organizational techniques used in works such as Val D. Greenwood's The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy.[38] After the titles were categorized,

the categories were arranged in alphabetical order with three modifications. One exception was the Guides and Bibliographical Works section which came first. The other exceptions were Newspapers and Periodicals which appeared as the last two sections. Other categories can be obtained from table 3 which contains a listing of all the groups and their respective layout on the survey.

Table 3.--Categories Used in Survey

1.	Guides and Bibliographic Works
2.	Atlases, Gazetteers, Etc.
3.	Biographical Works
4.	Cemetery Works
5.	Census Materials
6.	Estate and Will Works
7.	Histories and Genealogies
8.	Land and Deed Works
9.	Military Records
10.	Tax Records
11.	Vital Records
12.	Newspapers
13.	Periodicals

The titles selected for the survey were listed under the above categories based upon their primary subject. They then were arranged within each division in alphabetical order by author. The Census Materials and Military Records sections of the survey were arranged chronologically, e.g. by census year and by the years the wars took place. It should be noted that the survey contain abbreviated bibliographic citations because of space and cost constraints. These shortened citations did however include

author, title, and date of publication. Other information was included when it was necessary to clarify the specific work that was to be evaluated (see Appendix A).

The analysis of the materials contained on the survey was done by genealogy specialists at the libraries and the officers of the genealogical societies. These individuals were asked to rate the title on the survey on a scale of one to three. Number one indicated the work should be included within the core collection. The second rating number indicated the title should be excluded from the standard genealogical collection. No knowledge of or no opinion about the inclusion or exclusion of a stated title on the survey was indicated by the number three rating. In addition to rating the survey titles, the individuals surveyed were asked to include comments on the works that were on the survey. Specifically they were asked to indicate the accuracy and currency of the titles. They were also asked to include any works that they felt were better than the ones listed and to add any additional research materials they felt should be considered in the core collection guide. For further clarification, the rating of the survey works was to be based solely on personal experience and knowledge of Ohio genealogical research materials.

Tabulation of Results Procedures

As stated earlier, a total of thirty-three collection surveys were mailed with eighteen being sent to libraries and another fifteen going to genealogical societies. Twelve of the eighteen surveys sent to Ohio libraries were returned for a success rate of sixty-seven percent. The return rate for the genealogical societies was fifty-seven percent or eight out of fifteen. The overall success rate of returned surveys was sixty-one percent. These surveys will be calculated together in order to determine what should constitute a core genealogy collection for Ohio.

The survey results were analyzed pursuant to three methods. First the percentage of votes cast for each of the respective options was determined for each title. Those titles receiving more than a forty percent option three vote, e.g. no comment, were eliminated. It was arbitrarily predetermined that any title having such a high non-recognition factor would yield unreliable data in most cases. Generally good research materials on genealogy are well known among genealogists because they share the knowledge about items they have found useful when conducting research.

The second method of evaluating the survey results consisted of ranking each work according to a numerical scale of three to one, with number three being the highest. The calculation of the ranking numbers were determined by the following formula:

1. all inclusion votes (1) were multiplied by three
2. all exclusion votes (2) were multiplied by one
3. all no opinion votes (3) were multiplied by two
4. the answers received from steps one to three were totaled and that answer divided by the total number of surveys returned (see fig. 1).

Fig. 1.--Tabulation of Points

	votes cast		points per vote		total points
(1) inclusion	6	x	3	=	18
(2) exclusion	8	x	1	=	8
(3) no opinion	6	x	2	=	12
total	20				38
(4)	38 / 20 = 1.9				

The final evaluation technique was based upon the comments made about the individual titles on the survey by the genealogy specialists. In general most of the comments given about specific works were negative. This method was not used on all titles because comments were not made with respect to all of them. In some instances comments were not made because the specialists felt the work needed no further clarification or explanation. In other instances, lack of comments were due to respondents being unfamiliar with the title.

RESULTS

The presentation of the survey's results are given according to the categories that divided the survey itself. Some of the original categories are combined with another category to reduce the number of tables and to combine the smaller sections. Each table consists of two parts: the works retained and the works eliminated. The individual titles within each tables or table sections are listed from the highest to the lowest ranking number. In addition, the percentages of votes cast for each work are recorded next to the ranking number. Only the author's surname and the full or abbreviated title are given in each table in order to save space. Comments about each work that were given by the surveyed specialists are recorded above each table, as they are indicated. A complete listing of the suggested core genealogy collection in category form with annotations can be seen in Appendix B.

The first section of the survey, the Guides & Bibliographical Works section, turned up several interesting facts. Several of the respondents indicated that they felt bibliographies of genealogical and local history materials were not that useful in the conducting of genealogical research because of the increase of computer library catalogs. The work by Adams was eliminated because the material contained within it was dated. Another work that was removed was Khouw's County by County in Ohio Genealogy because several specialists stated that it was dated. The

author stated that another edition was to be released. Inclusion of the new edition will be considered when published. American & British Genealogy and Heraldry was eliminated because its Ohio section was extremely small and was covered in other works. This work however would be a necessary purchase if the genealogical collection was of a national or international scope. The title by Harfst was deleted from the collection because of a 2.1 rating and was known by only sixty percent of the specialists. The final work that was discarded was Helmbold's work because only fifty-five percent of the respondents knew the work (see table 4).

Table 4.--Guides & Bibliographical Works

Rank	%Y	%N	%X	Author, title
				Titles Retained
2.95	95	0	5	Eakle and Cerny, The Source
2.95	95	0	5	Everton, The Handy Book for Genealogists
2.90	90	0	10	Greenwood, The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy
2.85	95	5	0	Bell, Ohio Guide to Genealogical Sources
2.45	60	15	25	Larson, Guide to Manuscripts Collections ....
				Titles Removed
2.85	35	20	45	Helmbold, Tracing Your Ancestry
2.45	65	20	15	Khouw, County by County in Ohio Genealogy
2.30	55	25	20	Filby, American & British Genealogy and Heraldry
2.10	35	25	40	Harfst, Local History & Genealogy .... Southeastern Ohio
1.90	30	40	30	Adams, Ohio Local & Family History Sources in Print

The removal of only one title, Puetz's Ohio County Maps & Recreational Guide, occurred in the Atlases & Gazetteers, Etc. section. This title was eliminated because it had the lowest rating and the most no votes in the category. Kilbourn's work was retained despite half of the respondents not knowing the work. This title was retained because several of the respondents commented that it was one of the oldest Ohio gazetteers. The Ohio Genealogical Society mentioned that it was essential to have an old gazetteer because many of the places that genealogists do research on or about no longer exist today (see table 5).

Table 5.--Atlases, Gazetteers, Etc.

Rank	%Y	%N	%X	Author, Title
				Titles Retained
2.55	65	10	25	DeLorme, Ohio Atlas & Gazetteer
2.40	45	5	50	Kilbourn, The Ohio Gazetteer or .... Dictionary
				Titles Removed
2.35	65	30	5	Puetz, Ohio County Maps & Recreational Guide

The removal of seventy-five percent of the Biographical Works category total titles was due to a lack of knowledge of these works. It should also be noted that the Ohio History and Biographical Index is an Accelerating Indexing publication and respondents indicated that they found this company's publications contained many errors and

fairly often their titles were misleading. No works were removed from the Cemetery Works section. It should be noted here that these works are directories of cemeteries in Ohio. (see table 6)

Table 6.--Biographical and Cemetery Works

Rank	%Y	%N	%X	Author, Title
				Biographical Works Retained
2.45	55	10	35	Ohio Society, D.A.R., Ohio Surname Index
				Biographical Works Removed
2.15	25	10	65	Jarboe, Obituaries: A Guide to Sources
2.05	15	10	75	Ohio Biographical Dictionary
1.95	20	25	55	Ohio Biography, Portrait, and Historical Index
				Cemetery Works Retained
3.00	100	0	0	Ohio Cemeteries
3.00	100	0	0	Ohio Cemeteries Addendum

The next category on the survey was the Census Materials for the federal census years 1810 to 1860. It should be noted that the federal censuses for Ohio were destroyed for 1790, 1800, and partially destroyed for 1890. The research indicated that the 1810 census for Ohio was also destroyed. The 1880 Federal Census for Ohio has two indexes. One index was created by the Census Bureau to all households with children under ten years of age. The other index was complied by the Ohio Genealogical Society and is comprehensive but at the present time has not been

published. Both of the indexes have been eliminated from the core collection because of the above statements about them. Indexes also exist for the 1900 and 1910 that were created by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau indexes can be purchased from the National Archives but cost several thousand dollars each so they were eliminated from the survey. At the present time there is no index to the 1870 census of Ohio.

The actual returns of the federal census can be purchased from the National Archives and other companies. The price per roll of microfilm varies from ten dollars to fifteen dollars or the entire run for a given state can be purchased for a reduced cost. These returns can also be rented from the National Archives and other rental agencies relatively inexpensively (see Appendix C). For the purpose of this paper the census returns and index for each given year were counted as a single item.

The only work that was actually eliminated from this section was the Ohio Census Index 1810, because it was not a census index but instead a tax list for that year. Several specialists recommended Petty's 1810 tax list instead of the above work (see Appendix C). Again it should be noted that this was an Accelerated Indexing publication and that several respondents did not like or trust the quality of their work. There are two sets of indexes for the years 1820 to 1860 so only one is needed. The difference between them appears to be slight except that the respondents

indicated a preference for the non-Accelerated Indexing titles (see table 7).

Table 7.--Census Materials

Rank	%Y	%N	%X	Author, title
				Titles Retained
3.00	100	0	0	Ohio Family Historians, 1830 Federal Population Census, Ohio: Index
				Jackson & Teeples, Ohio 1830 Census Index
3.00	100	0	0	Wilkens, Index to 1840 Federal Population Census of Ohio
				Jackson & Teeples, Ohio 1840 Census Index
3.00	100	0	0	Harshman, Index to the 1860 Federal Population Census of Ohio
				Jackson, Ohio Census Index 1860 (3 parts)
2.95	95	0	5	1820 Federal Population Census, Ohio: Index
				Jackson & Teeples, Ohio 1820 Census Index
2.95	95	0	5	Ohio Family Historians, Index to the 1850 Federal ... Census of Ohio
				Jackson & Teeples, Ohio 1850 Census Index
2.75	80	5	15	National Archives, Federal Population Census, 1790-1890
2.70	75	5	20	National Archives, 1900 Federal Population Census
2.70	75	5	20	National Archives, 1910 Federal Population Census
				Titles Removed
2.50	70	20	10	Accelerated, Ohio Census Index 1810

The next two categories on the survey were Estate & Will Works and Histories & Genealogies and only one title was removed from this section. Kaminkow's work entitled United States Histories in the Library of Congress was eliminated because of its ranking of 2.25 which was at the lower end of the scale (see table 8).

Table 8.--Estate & Will Works and Histories & Genealogies

Rank	%Y	%N	%X	Author, title
				Estate & Will Works Retained
3.00	100	0	0	Bell, Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850: An Index
				Histories & Genealogies Retained
2.75	80	5	15	Filby, Bibliography of American County Histories
2.70	80	10	10	Schreiner-Yantis, Genealogical .... Books in Print
2.60	70	10	20	Kaminkow, Genealogies in the Library of Congress
				Histories & Genealogies Removed
2.25	45	20	35	Kaminkow, ... Histories in the Library of Congress

Land and Deed Works made up the next section of the survey and of the works listed only one title was removed. Ohio Land Grant Warrants was the specific work and it was deleted because fifty percent of the survey respondents indicated that they did not know the title. It should be mentioned that this title was also an Accelerated Indexing publication (see table 9).

Table 9.--Land and Deed Works

Rank	%Y	%N	%X	Author, title
				Titles Retained
2.90	90	0	10	Bell, Ohio Lands: Steubenville Land Office, 1800-1820
2.90	90	0	10	Clark, Ohio Lands: Chillicothe Land Office, 1800-1829
2.85	90	5	5	Berry & Berry, Early Ohio Settlers ... Southeastern Ohio ...
2.85	90	5	5	Berry & Berry, Early Ohio Settlers ... Southwestern Ohio ...
2.85	85	0	15	Riegel, Early Ohio Residences from the Land Grant Records
2.85	85	0	15	Ohio Lands - A Short History
2.80	80	0	20	Dyer, First Ownership of Ohio Lands
2.45	65	20	15	Smith, The Federal Land Series

Table 9.--Continued

Rank	%Y %N %X	Author, title
		Titles Removed
2.70	35 15 50	Ohio Land Grant Warrants

Military Records was the next section on the survey and only a single title was removed. This category deals with the records that concern Ohio's militia units from the War of 1812 to World War I. Since World War I all military records have been maintained by the federal government except that the Ohio government maintains a grave index to soldiers buried in Ohio. Also included were American Revolution rosters of soldiers that were connected with Ohio. The only work that was eliminated was the Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1890 because of cost and a rating of 2.45. This census return can be purchased for the individual county that the library serves (see table 11).

Table 10.--Military Records

Rank	%Y %N %X	Author, title
		Titles Retained
3.00	100 0 0	Henderson, Rea & Dailey, ... Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in ... Ohio
3.00	100 0 0	Dailey, ... Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in ... Ohio
3.00	100 0 0	Ohio Society, D.A.R., ... Soldiers of the American Revolution who Lived in ... Ohio
3.00	100 0 0	Ohio Society, Daughters of 1812, Index to the Grave Records of ... the War of 1812
3.00	100 0 0	Ohio Roster Commission, ... Soldiers of ... Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866

Table 10.--Continued

Rank	%Y	%N	%X	Author, title
				Titles Retained (continued)
3.00	100	0	0	Index to ... Ohio Soldiers in the War With Spain, 1898-1899
3.00	100	0	0	Ohio. Adjutant General, ... Ohio Soldiers ... in the World War, 1917-18
2.95	95	0	5	Ohio. Adjutant General, Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812
2.95	95	0	5	Watson, ... Index to ... the Soldiers ... of Ohio in the War of Rebellion: 1861-1866
2.90	95	5	0	Ohio. Adjutant General, ... Ohio Soldiers in the War with Spain, 1898-1899
				Titles Removed
2.45	70	25	5	Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1890

Several changes were made to the Tax Records and Vital Records sections of the survey. The first change was that the titles Early Ohio Tax Records and Early Ohio Tax Record Index were reprinted together so they will be counted as a single work for the purpose of this paper. Petty's Index of the 1810 Tax Duplicate was added to the core collection to take the place of one of the above works and to replace Ohio Census Index 1810 (see Census Materials category discussion on page 28). The Ohio Tax Lists by Accelerated Indexing was removed because of its rating of 2.25. The Vital Records section saw the removal of Ancestry's Red Book because several of the specialists indicated that the work contained many errors and that the publisher was in the process of issuing a revised edition. Where to Write for Vital Records was replaced with Kemp's International Vital Records Handbook based on the suggestion of four respondents. This particular title was more up to date, had a broader scope,

and provided blank order forms for vital records (see table 11).

Table 11.--Tax and Vital Records

Rank	%Y	%N	%X	Author, title
				Tax Records Retained
2.85	95	5	0	Powell, *Early Ohio Tax Records*
2.65	65	0	35	Powell, *Early Ohio Tax Record Index* (Petty, *1810 Tax Duplicate*)
				Tax Records Removed
2.25	50	25	25	*Ohio Tax Lists*
				Vital Records Retained
2.60	70	10	20	Jackson, *Mortality Schedule, Ohio 1850* (Kemp, *International Vital Records*)
				Vital Records Removed
2.40	65	25	10	*Where to Write for Vital Records*
2.50	60	30	10	Eichholz, *Ancestry's Red Book*

Note: All works in parentheses were not on the original survey but were added at the respondents suggestion (see Appendix C).

The final sections on the survey were the Newspapers and the Periodicals categories. *Locally Prepared Indexes in Ohio Libraries* was removed from consideration for the core collection because of the lack of knowledge about the work, e.g. a no comment vote of fifty-five percent. *Ohio History*, was removed because of a low rating and the lack of genealogical related articles within it. All genealogical indexes were excluded from the core collection except the

Periodical Source Index. This index was kept because it is the most comprehensive and contains all the titles indexed by the other indexes. The Ohio Genealogical Society stated that this is the only genealogical index needed and that copies of all titles mentioned can be obtained by writing the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana. In this section a total of six titles were removed from the original survey.

Table 12.--Newspapers & Periodicals

Rank	%Y	%N	%X	Author, title
				Newspapers Retained
2.95	95	0	5	Gutgesell, Guide to Ohio Newspapers, 1793-1973
				Newspapers Removed
2.05	25	20	55	Hoagland, Locally Prepared Indexes in Ohio Libraries
				Periodicals Retained
3.00	100	0	0	The Report
2.95	95	0	5	The Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter
2.85	90	5	5	Ohio Records and Pioneer Families
2.60	70	10	20	Clegg, Periodical Source Index (PERSI)
				Periodicals Removed
2.40	60	20	20	Genealogical Periodical Annual Index
2.20	40	20	40	Jacobus, ... Index to Genealogical Periodicals
2.20	40	20	40	Annual Index to .... Periodicals & Family Histories
2.15	35	20	45	Sperry. An index to Genealogical .... Literature
2.10	45	35	20	Ohio History

CONCLUSION

The Public Library has a responsibility to provide books, periodicals, and other materials for the special interests of its patrons, as well as provide a diverse group of services. Genealogy's popularity with many Americans makes it a legitimate responsibility for the public library to provide materials for its study. A core collection of fifty Ohio genealogical items has been identified in order to aid Ohio libraries in the development of a genealogy collection. These titles were chosen through a survey of Ohio libraries and genealogical societies that met a previously stated criteria. This list of materials will provide a sound basis for the establishment or expansion of a genealogy collection for any small to medium-sized Ohio library.

APPENDIX A

SURVEY

Guides and Bibliographical Works

Adams, Marilyn, comp. Ohio Local and Family History Sources in Print. Jackson, Ohio: By the author, 1984.

Bell, Carol Willsey. Ohio Guide to Genealogical Sources. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988.

Eakle, Arlene H. and Johni Cerny, eds. The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1984.

Everton, George B., ed. The Handy Book for Genealogists. 7th ed. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, c1981.

Filby, P. William. American and British Genealogy and Heraldry: A Selected List of Books. 3d ed. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1983.

Greenwood, Val D. The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy. 2d ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1990.

Harfst, Linda L., ed. Local History and Genealogy Resources Guide to Southeastern Ohio. Wellston, Ohio: Ohio Valley Area Libraries, 1984.

Helmbold, F. Wilbur. Tracing Your Ancestry: A step-by Step Guide to Researching Your Family History. Birmingham, Ala.: Oxmoor House, 1976.

Khouw, Petta and Genealogy Staff of State Library of Ohio. County by County in Ohio Genealogy. rev ed. Columbus, Ohio: State Library of Ohio, 1978.

Larson, David R., ed. Guide to Manuscripts Collections and Institutional Records in Ohio. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Society of Archivists, 1974.

Atlases, Gazetteers, Etc.

DeLorme Mapping Company. Ohio Atlas & Gazetteer. Freeport, Maine: The Company, 1987.

Kilbourn, John, comp. The Ohio Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary. 11th ed. Rev. and enl. Columbus, Ohio: Scott and Wright, 1833; reprint, Knightstown, Ind.: Bookmark, 1978.

Puetz, C. J. Ohio County Maps & Recreational Guide. Appleton, Wis.: Thomas Publications, 1987.

Biographical Works

Jarboe, Betty. Obituaries: A Guide to Sources. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1982.

Ohio Biographical Dictionary: People of all Times and Places Who Have Been Important to the History and Life of the State. Wilmington, Del.: American Historical Publications, 1986.

Ohio Biography, Portrait and Historical Index. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 1984.

Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, comp. Ohio Surname Index. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historical Society, 1928-36. microfilm.

Cemetery Works

Ohio Cemeteries. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1978.

Ohio Cemeteries Addendum. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1990.

Census Materials

Jackson, Ronald V. Ohio Census Index 1810. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 19??

1820 Federal Population Census, Ohio: Index. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Library Foundation, 1964.

Jackson, Ronald Vern and Gary Ronald Teeples. Ohio 1820 Census Index. North Salt Lake, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 1977.

Ohio Family Historians. 1830 Federal Population Census, Ohio: Index. 2 vols. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Library Foundation, 1964.

Jackson, Ronald Vern and Gary Ronald Teeples. Ohio 1830 Census Index. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 1977.

Wilkens, Cleo Goff, comp. Index to 1840 Federal Population Census of Ohio. 4 vols. Fort Wayne, Ind.: By the author, 1969.

Jackson, Ronald Vern and Gary Ronald Teeples. Ohio 1840 Census Index. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 1978.

Ohio Family Historians. Index to the 1850 Federal Population Census of Ohio. Mineral Ridge, Ohio: L. F. Harshman, 1972.

Jackson, Ronald Vern and Gary Ronald Teeples. Ohio 1850 Census Index. North Salt Lake, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 1978.

Harshman, Lida Flint, comp. Index to the 1860 Federal Population Census of Ohio. 2 vols. Mineral Ridge, Ohio: By the author, 1979.

Jackson, Ronald Vern. Ohio Census Index 1860. 3 vols. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 1990. North East, North West, South West.

National Archives Trust Fund Board. Federal Population Census, 1790-1890. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1979.

National Archives Trust Fund Board. 1900 Federal Population Census. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1978.

National Archives Trust Fund Board. 1910 Federal Population Census. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1982.

Estate and Will Works

Bell, Carol Willsey. Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850: An Index, Columbus, Ohio: By the author, 1981.

Histories and Genealogies

Filby, P. William. Bibliography of American County Histories Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985.

Library of Congress. Genealogies in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography. Edited by Marion J. Kaminkow. 2 vols. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1972. Supplements, 1977, 1980.

Library of Congress. United States Local Histories in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography. Vol. 3, The Middlewest, Alaska, Hawaii. Edited by Marion J. Kaminkow. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1975.

Schreiner-Yantis, Netti. Genealogical and Local History Books in Print. 4th ed. Springfield, Va.: Genealogical Books in Print, 1985. 2 vols.

Land & Deed Works

Bell, Carol Willsey. Ohio Lands: Steubenville Land Office, 1800-1820. Youngstown, Ohio: By the author, 1985.

Berry, Ellen T. and David A. Berry, comp. Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in Southeastern Ohio, 1800-1840. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985.

_____. Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in Southwestern Ohio, 1800-1840. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986.

Clark, Marie Taylor. Ohio Lands: Chillicothe Land Office, 1800-1829. Chillicothe, Ohio: By the author, 1984.

Dyer, Albion Morris. First Ownership of Ohio Lands. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1911; Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969.

Ohio. Auditor of State. Ohio Lands - A Short History. By Thomas Acquinous Burke. Columbus, Ohio: Auditor of State, 1987.

Ohio Land Grant Warrants. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 19??

Riegel, Mayburt Stephenson. Early Ohio Residences from the Land Grant Records. 1916; reprint, Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1976.

Smith, Clifford N. The Federal Land Series. 4 vols. Chicago: American Library Association, 1972-1986.

Military Records

Dailey, Mrs. Orville D. The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in the State of Ohio. Vol. 2. Greenfield, Ohio: Greenfield Printing and Publishing Co., 1938.

Henderson, Frank D., John R. Rea and Jane Dowd Dailey. The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio. Vol. 1. Columbus, Ohio: F. J. Heer Printing Co., 1929.

Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Official Roster III, Soldiers of the American Revolution who Lived in the State of Ohio. Vol. 3. Painsville, Ohio: Painsville Publishing Co., 1959.

Ohio. Adjutant General. Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812. Columbus, Ohio: The Edward T. Miller Co., 1916.

Ohio Society, United States Daughters of 1812. Index to the Grave Records of Servicemen of the War of 1812. Huber Heights, Ohio: Ohio Society, Daughters of 1812, 1988.

Ohio Roster Commission. Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866. Akron, Ohio: Werner Co., 1886-95. 12 Vols.

Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1890. microfilm copy. 118 rolls.

Watson, Carl, ed. and comp. Alphabetical Index to Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of Rebellion: 1861-1866. 12 vols. Cleveland, Ohio: Works Progress Administration, 1938. Microfilm. Salt Lake City: The Genealogical Society, 1959. 5 microreels.

Ohio. Adjutant General. The Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War with Spain, 1898-1899. Complied by Benson W. Hough, et al. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Adjutant General's Department, 1916.

Index to the Official Rooster of Ohio Soldiers in the War With Spain, 1898-1899. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1990

Ohio. Adjutant General. The Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the World War, 1917-18. 23 vols. Columbus, Ohio: F. J. Heer Printing Co., 1926-29.

Tax Records

Ohio Tax Lists. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 19??.

Powell, Esther Weygandt, comp. Early Ohio Tax Records. Akron, Ohio: By the author, c1971.

_____. Index to Early Ohio Tax Records. Akron, Ohio: The Un-incorporated Indexer, 1973; reprint, Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1989.

Vital Records

Eichholz, Alice, ed. Ancestry's Red Book: American State, County and Town Sources. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1989

Jackson, Ronald Vern. Mortality Schedule, Ohio 1850. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 1979.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Where to Write for Vital Records: Birth, Death, Marriages and Divorces. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1987.

Newspapers

Gutgesell, Stephen. Guide to Ohio Newspapers, 1793-1973: Union Bibliography of Ohio Newspapers Available in Ohio Libraries. 2d ed. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historical Society, 1976.

Hoagland, Joan and Marie Adams. Locally Prepared Indexes in Ohio Libraries. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Library Association, 1973.

Periodicals

The Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1970-. Monthly

Ohio History. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historical Society, 1888- quarterly.

Ohio Records and Pioneer Families: The Cross Roads of Our Nation. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1960-. quarterly

The Report. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1960-. quarterly.

Annual Index to Genealogical Periodicals and Family Histories. Washington, D.C.: I. Waldenmaier, 1957-1963.

Clegg, Michael B., ed. Periodical Source Index (PERSI). 16 vols. and annuals. Fort Wayne, Ind.: Allen County Public Library Foundation, 1986-.

Genealogical Periodical Annual Index: Key to the Genealogical Literature. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1962-. annual.

Jacobus, Donald Lines. Donald Lines Jacobus Index to Genealogical Periodicals, Together With "My Own Index". New Haven, Conn.: Jacobus, 1932-53; Rev. ed. Edited by Carl Boyer, 3d. Newhall, Calif.: By the author, 1988.

Sperry, Kip. An index to Genealogical Periodical Literature, 1960-1977. Gale Genealogy and Local History Series. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1979.

APPENDIX B

GENEALOGICAL CORE COLLECTION GUIDE

Guides & Bibliographical Works

Bell, Carol Willsey. Ohio Guide to Genealogical Sources. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988.

Genealogical information available in Ohio is listed in this work in alphabetical order by county. The work also lists genealogical and historical societies, libraries, courthouses, and other record repositories. This is the most definitive guide published on genealogical researching in Ohio.

Eakle, Arlene H. and Johni Cerny, eds. The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1984.

The Source is a guide to genealogical materials for the advanced genealogist and is divided into three main parts each with several chapters. "Part I. Major Reference Sources" covers the various types of records such as home, vital, court, etc. "Part II Published Genealogical Sources" lists basic tools that can aid the researcher. Part III Special Resources" deals with special topics such as immigration, military, Blacks, Hispanics, computers, etc. Each chapter has a bibliography dealing with the topics covered. There is also a glossary, subject and bibliographic indexes, and appendixes listing archives, libraries, genealogical societies, etc.

Everton, George B., ed. The Handy Book for Genealogists. 7th ed. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, c1981.

Everton's book deals mostly with U.S. genealogy and acts as a guide to the various types of records that the state and local governments kept and still have. The work is arranged alphabetically by state with a basic section on the U.S. There is a bibliography of indexes, how-to's, and other sources for each section and at the end of the work.

Greenwood, Val D. The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy. 2d ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1990.

Everton's book deals mostly with U.S. genealogy and acts as a guide to the various types of records that the state and local governments kept and still have. The work is arranged alphabetically by state with a basic section on the U.S. There is a bibliography of indexes, how-to's, and other sources for each section and at the end of the work.

Larson, David R., ed. Guide to Manuscripts Collections and Institutional Records in Ohio. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Society of Archivists, 1974.

Larson's work is a guide to manuscript collections and institutional records held in Ohio libraries. The work is arranged by subjects. There is also a collection name index.

Atlases, Gazetteers, Etc.

DeLorme Mapping Company. Ohio Atlas & Gazetteer. Freeport, Maine: The Company, c1987.

This atlas has a map for each Ohio county and the larger cities. The work has a complete index/gazetteer to all names mentioned on the maps.

Kilbourn, John, comp. The Ohio Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary. 11th ed. Rev. and enl. Columbus, Ohio: Scott and Wright, 1833; reprint. Knightstown, Ind.: Bookmark, 1978.

Ohio's cities, villages, townships, and counties are listed in alphabetical order in this gazetteer. Basic background material and locations are given for each place cited.

Biographical Works

Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, comp. Ohio Surname Index. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historical Society, 1928-36. microfilm.

This work was complied by the D.A.R. and is an index to individual biographies listed in Ohio history books, e.g. state, county, and local ones.

Cemetery Records

Ohio Cemeteries. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1978.

This work is a comprehensive listing of Ohio cemeteries private, public, closed and in use. The arrangement is by county then by township in alphabetical order. The location of the cemetery is also given.

Ohio Cemeteries Addendum. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1990.

Ohio Cemeteries Addendum is a listing of corrections and/or additions to Ohio Cemeteries. This work should be used in conjunction with the aforementioned reference tool.

Census Materials

1820 Federal Population Census, Ohio: Index. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Library Foundation, 1964.

An alphabetical name index to the heads of households on the Fourth Census of the United States, 1820, rolls 86-95, for Ohio. Information given includes village, city, or township, and county of residence for each individual. The page number to microfilm version is also given. Also available for this census is the Ohio 1820 Census Index by Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Teeples.

Ohio Family Historians. 1830 Federal Population Census, Ohio: Index. 2 Vols. Columbus: Ohio Library Foundation, 1964.

This work is an alphabetical listing of the heads of households enumerated in Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, rolls 126-142, of Ohio. Information included is the township and county of residence and the page number on the census roll where said individual family is located. The 1830 Census is also indexed by Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Teeples in their work, Ohio 1830 Census Index.

Wilkens, Cleo Goff, comp. Index to 1840 Federal Population Census of Ohio. 4 Vols. Fort Wayne, Ind.: By the author, 1969.

This work is an index to the households heads on the Sixth Census of the United States, 1840, rolls 375-434, who lived in Ohio. The tool is organized into four volumes arranged alphabetically by county; Adams to Delaware, Erie to Knox, Lake to Putnam, and Richland to Wood. Each volume is alphabetical by household head's name. Problem with this work is that in order to do a complete search one must check all four volumes. Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Teeples also indexed this census in their work, Ohio 1840 Census Index.

Ohio Family Historians. Index to the 1850 Federal Population Census of Ohio. Mineral Ridge, Ohio: L. F. Harshman, 1972.

This title is an alphabetical index to the heads of households on the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, rolls 657-741, of Ohio. The county and page number is given for each entry. Ohio 1850 Census Index by Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Teeples also indexes the 1850 U.S. Population Census.

Harshman, Lida Flint, comp. Index to the 1860 Federal Population Census of Ohio. 2 Vols. Mineral Ridge, Ohio: By the author, 1979.

This title is an alphabetical index to the heads of households living in Ohio found on the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, rolls 928-1054. The county and page number is given for each head. The 1860 census is also indexed Ronald Vern Jackson in three volumes. The 1860 census for Ohio is also indexed by Ronald Vern Jackson's work Ohio Census Index 1860, in three parts: (1) North East, (2) North West, and (3) South West.

National Archives Trust Fund Board. Federal Population Census, 1790-1890. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1979.

This title lists the 1790-1890 federal population census returns that are available to purchase from the National Archives (Scholarly Resources). The work is first arranged by census year and then by microfilm roll number.

National Archives Trust Fund Board. 1900 Federal Population Census. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1978.

The 1900 federal population returns that are available to purchase from the National Archives are

listed in this publication. Arrangement of this work is the same as the one above.

National Archives Trust Fund Board. 1910 Federal Population Census. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1982.

Federal population census returns that are available from the National Archives are listed in this work. Arrangement is identical to the above two titles.

Estate and Will Works

Bell, Carol Willsey. Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850: An Index. Columbus, Ohio: For the author, 1981.

Bell's work is a statewide index to estate and will records in Ohio's Probate Courts. The introduction explains what records are available and where they are located. Arrangement of the tool is alphabetical by individual.

Histories & Genealogies

Filby, P. William. Bibliography of American County Histories. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985.

This particular work by Filby is a bibliography of United States county histories. The work is arranged geographically in alphabetical order.

Library of Congress. Genealogies in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography. Edited by Marion J. Kaminkow. 2 Vols. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1972. Supplements, 1977, 1980.

This tool lists all of the genealogies in the Library of Congress in alphabetical order by surname. An index is provided that contains the most important collateral surnames in the genealogies.

Schreiner-Yantis, Netti. Genealogical and Local History Books in Print. 4th ed. 3 vols. Springfield, Va.: Genealogical Books in Print, 1985.

This work is a listing of United States genealogical and local history materials that are currently in print. It should be noted that the work is five years old so that many titles may be

unattainable. The work is organized geographically starting with a small national section, state materials, regional state works, and finally county works. A title and author index are also provided along with bibliography of the organizations that published the titles.

Land & Deed Works

Bell, Carol Willsey. Ohio Lands: Steubenville Land Office, 1800-1820. Youngstown, Ohio: By the author, 1985.

This work is an index to the original land grants and purchases at the Steubenville land office.

Berry, Ellen T. and David A. Berry, comp. Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in Southeastern Ohio, 1800-1840. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985.

This work is an index to the original land purchases at the Marietta Land Office at Marietta, Ohio. The work is arranged in four parts "A 1800-1830," "B 1831-1835," "C 1836," and "D 1837-1840." Each section is then arranged alphabetically by the purchaser.

_____. Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in Southwestern Ohio, 1800-1840. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986.

This work is an alphabetical index to the original land purchases at the Cincinnati Land Office at Cincinnati, Ohio for the period 1800-1840. Information included purchase date, residence of purchaser, range, township, and square.

Clark, Marie Taylor. Ohio Lands: Chillicothe Land Office, 1800-1829. Chillicothe, Ohio: By the author, 1984.

Dyer, Albion Morris. First Ownership of Ohio Lands. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1911; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969.

Ohio. Auditor of State. Ohio Lands - A Short History, by Thomas Acquinas Burke. Columbus, Ohio: Auditor of State, 1987.

Ohio Lands gives good background information about the various types of Ohio land records. It does this by giving a brief history about them, land surveys, etc.. This tool also contains a bibliography of further reading and a small index.

Riegel, Mayburt Stephenson. Early Ohioans' Residences From the Land Grant Records. 1916; reprint, Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1976.

Smith, Clifford N. The Federal Land Series. 4 vols. Chicago: American Library Association, 1972-1986.

Smith's work is an index to federal lands that were sold directly by the United States government. This title includes all federal lands not just land sold in Ohio.

Military Records

Dailey, Mrs. Orville D. The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in the State of Ohio. Vol. 2. Greenfield, Ohio: Greenfield Printing & Publishing Co., 1938.

Dailey's work is a incomplete listing of Revolutionary War soldiers who lived in the state of Ohio. The title is arranged by D.A.R. chapters and based on their records.

Henderson, Frank D., John R. Rea and Jane Dowd Dailey. The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio. Vol. 1. Columbus, Ohio: F.J. Heer Printing Co., 1929.

This work contains an incomplete listing of Revolutionary War soldiers buried in Ohio. The work is alphabetical by soldier and is based on the records of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.).

Ohio Society D.A.R. Official Roster III, Soldiers of the American Revolution who lived in the State of Ohio. Vol. 3. Painsville, Ohio: Painsville Pub. Co., 1959.

This work is a supplement to The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in the State of Ohio but still incomplete. It is also based on D.A.R. records. The work contains name and county indexes to Vols. 2 and 3.

Ohio. Adjutant General. Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812. Columbus, Ohio: The Edward T. Miller, 1916.

A listing of the Ohio Militia soldiers who served in the War of 1812. The work is arranged by regiments and then alphabetical by soldier. Information included enlistment period, rank, county from, and date of death if died. No index for this work.

Ohio Society, United States Daughters of 1812. Index to the Grave Records of Servicemen of the War of 1812. Huber Heights, Ohio: Ohio Society, Daughters of 1812, 1988.

This work is an index to the War of 1812 veterans who are buried in Ohio. The work was complied from the Ohio Adjutant General's index to serviceman buried in Ohio.

Ohio Roster Commission. Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866. 12 vols. Akron, Ohio: Werner Co., 1886-95.

This work is an official roster of the soldiers from Ohio who served in the Civil War. It is arranged numerically by military units then by their subdivisions. Information included are enlistments dates, death dates, and other miscellaneous items. Volume 12 of this work is called Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion 1861-1866 and in the War with Mexico 1846-1848. Besides Civil War soldiers, it lists the Ohio soldiers who died in the Mexican-American War and where they are buried. It to is arranged by military units except that there are no subdivisions.

Watson, Carl, ed. and comp. Alphabetical Index to Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of Rebellion (12 volumes): 1861-1866. 12 vols. Cleveland: Works Progress Administration, 1938. Microfilm. Salt Lake City: The Genealogical Society, 1959. 5 microreels.

This reference tool is a soldier index to the Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion. It is arranged alphabetical by full names.

Index to the Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War With Spain, 1898-1899. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1990.

This tool is an alphabetical name index to The Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War with Spain, 1899-1899.

Ohio. Adjutant General. The Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War with Spain, 1898-1899. Complied by Benson W. Hough., et al. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Adjutant General's Department, 1916.

This work is a roster of soldiers who served in the Spanish American War and is arranged by military units.

Ohio. Adjutant General. The Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the World War, 1917-18. 23 vols. Columbus, Ohio: F. J. Heer Printing Co., 1926-29.

This work is the official roster of Ohioans who served in World War I and is arranged alphabetically by serviceman. Information found includes enlistment dates, where served, rank, death date, and place of burial.

Tax Records

Petty, Gerald M. Index of the Ohio 1810 Tax Duplicate. Columbus, Ohio: Petty's Press, 1976.

Petty's work is a name index to the Ohio 1810 property tax records listings. This work can be used as a substitute for the missing 1810 Federal Census of Ohio.

Powell, Esther Weygandt, comp. Early Ohio Tax Records. Akron, Ohio: For the author, c1971.

This work is a listing of early Ohio tax lists from 1810 to 1840. The arrangement of the work is by county then year of the tax list then alphabetical by tax payer.

_____. Index to Early Ohio Tax Records. Akron, Ohio: The Unincorporated Indexer, 1973; reprint, Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1989.

This title is an name index to Early Ohio Tax Records (see above title). Note that this work and the above title have been printed together in a single volume.

Vital Records

Jackson, Ronald Vern. Mortality Schedule, Ohio 1850. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems, 1979.

This title is an index to the remaining 1850 Federal Mortality Schedule of Ohio. Counties index are Hamilton to Marion, roll 14, and Medina through Wyandot, roll 15.

Kemp, Thomas Jay. International Vital Records Handbook. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1990.

Kemp's work is a listing of health departments in the United States, Canada, and Europe. The work is arranged geographically with the United States coming first in alphabetical order by state. Canada and Europe comes next in alphabetical order by country. The work provides current prices of vital certificates and blank order forms that can be photocopied.

Newspapers

Gutgesell, Stephen. Guide to Ohio Newspapers, 1793-1973: Union Bibliography of Ohio Newspapers Available in Ohio Libraries. 2d ed. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historical Society, 1976.

This bibliography lists Ohio newspapers in Ohio libraries alphabetically by city name.

Periodicals

The Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1970--. monthly.

The Ohio Genealogical Society has one-hundred chapters all of which produce a newsletter containing genealogical information.

Ohio Records and Pioneer Families: The Cross Roads of Our Nation. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1960-. quarterly.

The Report. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1960--. quarterly.

Clegg, Michael B., ed. Periodical Source Index (PERSI). 16 vols. and annuals. Fort Wayne, Ind.: Allen County Public Library Foundation, 1986-.

PERSI is an index to the genealogical periodicals that the Allen County Public Library holds. This particular library has one of the most extensive genealogical collections in the United States and holds almost all of the published U.S. genealogical periodicals. The work is arranged geographically in the following order state, county, and city/township. A subject of description is then given about each record. A listing of all periodicals is given and information on how to obtain a copy through their library.

APPENDIX C

SUGGESTED WORKS RANKED

Four Recommendations

Cerny, Johni and Wendy Elliot, eds., The Library: A Guide to the LDS Family History Library. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1988.

Kemp, Thomas Jay. International Vital Records Handbook. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1990.

Three Recommendations

Berry, Ellen Thomas and David A. Berry. Early Ohio Settlers: Purchases of Land in East and East Central Ohio, 1800-1840. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1989.

Bowers, Ruth & Anita Short, comps. Gateway to the West. 2 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1989.

Green, Karen Mauer. Pioneer Ohio Newspapers 1793-1810: Genealogical and Historical Abstracts. Galveston, Tex.: Frontier Press, 1986.

_____. Pioneer Ohio Newspapers 1802-1818: Genealogical and Historical Abstracts. Galveston, Tex.: Frontier Press, 1988.

Ohio Historical Society, Archives-Library Division. Ohio County Records Manual. rev. ed. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historical Society, 1983.

Two Recommendations

Bell, Carol Willsey. Ohio Genealogical Periodical Index: A County Guide. 6th ed. Youngstown, Ohio: By the author, 1987.

Croom, Emily Ann. Un-puzzling Your Past: A Basis Guide to Genealogy. 2d ed. White Hall, Va.: Betterway Publications, Inc., 1989.

Dollarhide, William and William Thorndale. Map Guide to U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987.

The Genealogical Helper. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1947-. bimonthly.

National Archives and Records Administration. Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives. rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1985.

Ohio Historical Society, Local History Office. 1988/89 Directory of Historical Organizations in Ohio. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historical Society, 1989.

Petty, Gerald M. Index of the Ohio 1810 Tax Duplicate. Columbus, Ohio: Petty's Press, 1976.

_____. Index of the Ohio 1825 Tax Duplicate. Columbus, Ohio: Petty's Press, 1981.

_____. Index to the Ohio 1835 Tax Duplicate. Columbus, Ohio: Petty's Press, 1987.

Phillips, W. Louis. Index to Ohio Pensioners, 1883. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc. 1987.

Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide. New York: Rand McNally, 1991.

Smith, Marjorie, ed. Ohio Marriages Extracted from the Old Northeast Genealogical Quarterly. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980.

Wheeler, Mary Bray, ed. Directory of Historical Agencies in the U.S. and Canada. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1990.

One Recommendation

Andereck, Paul A. and Richard A. Pence. Computer Genealogy: A Guide to Research through High Technology. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1985.

Beard, Timonthy. How to Find Your Family Roots. New York: McGraw Hill, 1977.

Bell, Carol Willsey. Ohio Genealogical Guide. 4th ed. Youngstown, Ohio: By the author, 1984.

Bell, Carol Willsey, ed. Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: Master Index. Westlake, Ohio: Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1985.

Camp, Anthony J. Everyone Has Roots: An Introduction to English Genealogy. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978.

Carothers, Diane Foxhill, ed. "Genealogy and Libraries." Library Trends 32 (Summer 1983).

Cram, George F., Company. Crams Superior Reference Atlas of Ohio and the World. New York: G. F. Cram, Co., c1909.

Encyclopedia of Associations. Vol. 1, National Organizations of the U.S. 25th ed. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1990.

Fenly, Ann. The Ohio Open Records Law and Genealogy: Researching Ohio Public Records. Dayton, Ohio: The Ohio Connection, 1989.

Filby, P. William. Directory of American Libraries with Genealogy or Local History Collections. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Research, Inc., 1988.

Filby, P. William and Mary K. Meyer, eds. Passenger and Immigration Lists Index. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981. 1982-85 Cumulated Supplement, 1985. Annual supplements, 1986-.

The International Genealogical Index for Ohio. LDS, 1988.

Johnson, Keith A. and Malcom R. Sainty. Genealogical Research Directory.

Jones, Vincent L., Arlene L. Eakle, and Mildred H. Christensen. Family History for Fun and Profit. rev. ed. Provo, Utah: Community Press, 1972.

Kirkam, E. Kay. A Survey of American Church Records: Major and Minor Denominations before 1880-1890. 4th ed. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1978.

Larson, Frances Dunfee. The Genealogist's Dictionary.

Long, John H., ed. Historical Atlas and Chronology of County Boundaries 1788-1980. Vol. 2, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio. Boston: J. K. Hall Co., 1984.

Meitzler, Leland K. United States Courthouse Address Book. Orting, Wash.: Heritage Quest Press, 1988.

Meyer, Mary K., ed. Meyer's directory of Genealogical Societies in the U.S.A. and Canada. 7th ed. Mt. Aery, Md.: By the author, 1990.

McMullin, Phillip W. Grassroots of America. Salt Lake City: Gendex Corp., 1972.

Munsell, Joel, Index to American Genealogies and to Genealogical Material contained in all Works; Such as Town Histories, County Histories, Local Histories, Historical Society Publications, Biographies, Historical Periodicals, Kindred Works, Alphabetically Arranged. 5th ed., rev., improved and enl. With Supplement 1900 to 1908. Albany: J. Munsell's Sons, 1900; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979.

Ohio Cemetery Records: Extracted from the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984.

Ohio Soldiers in the War with Mexico. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1991.

Ohio Source Records from the Ohio Genealogical Quarterly. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986.

Peters, Sunda Anderson, ed. Ohio Genealogical Society Chapter Directory 1990. Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1990.

Rillera, Mary Jo. The Adoption Searchbook. 2d ed. Westminister, Calif.: Tri-adoption Publications, 1985.

Sherman, C. E. Final Report of Ohio Cooperative Topical Survey. Vol. 3, Original Ohio Land Surveys. 1925; reprint, Columbus, Ohio: Dept. of Natural Resources, State of Ohio, 1972.

Smith, Kenneth L. Estate Inventories: How to Use Them. Columbus, Ohio: By the author, 523 S. Weyant Ave., 19??.

Smith, Thomas H. The Mapping of Ohio. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1977.

U.S. Congress. American State Papers. 35 vols.

NOTES

1. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 8th ed. (1973), s.v. "genealogy."

2. The definition of "family history" varies somewhat from one area of study to another. Family history is defined by historians as the study of the family as a whole in relation to history. Another definition of family history is the study of one specific family over several generations. Most people who do genealogical research use both genealogy and family history interchangeably. These group of family history and therefore use both terms interchangeably.

3. Russel E. Bidlack, "Genealogy Today," Library Trends 32 (Summer 1983): 7-8.

4. D. M. Lower, "Should the Local Library Provide a Genealogy Collection," Library Occult 22 (May 1968): 249-50.

5. Bidlack, "Genealogy Today," 7-8; Craig Amason, "Instruction for Genealogists in the Public Library," The Reference Librarian 22 (1988): 284; J. Carlyle Parker, Library Service for Genealogists, Gale Genealogy and Local History Series (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1981), 5-7.

6. Bidlack, "Genealogy Today," 7, 8-14; Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, "Four Centuries of Genealogy: A Historical Overview," RQ 23 (Summer 1983): 162.

7. Bockstruck, "Four Centuries of Genealogy", 162.

8. Ibid., 162-3; Arthur S. Link and others, The American People: A History (Arlington Heights, Ill.: AHM Publishing Corporation, 1981), 1:42-86; World Book Encyclopedia, 1974 ed., s.v. "Bay Psalm Book," by L. C. Rudolph.

9. Bidlack, "Genealogy Today," 8.

10. Bockstruck, "Four Centuries of Genealogy," 163-4.

11. Ibid., 165.

12. Bidlack, "Genealogy Today," 11-12.

13. American and English Genealogies in the Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1919; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967. This work was updated in 1972 by Marion J. Kaminkow's title Genealogies in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography and two supplements in 1977 and 1980.

14. Bockstruck, "Four Centuries of Genealogy," 165; Fremont Rider, ed. The American Genealogical Index, 48 vols. (Middletown, Conn.: Cooperating Subscribing Libraries, 1942-52). Rider's work was continued by The American Genealogical-Biographical Index to American Genealogical, Biographical and Local History Materials, 150+ vols. (Middletown, Conn.: Godfrey Memorial Library, 1952-).

15. Bidlack, "Genealogy Today," 11.

16. Ibid., 12-14.

17. Ibid., 11, 16-18.

18. Netti Schreiner-Yantis, comp. Genealogical and Local History Books in Print, 2 vols., 4th ed., (Springfield, Va.: Genealogical Books in Print, 1985); Subject Guide to Books in Print, 4 vols., (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1990).

19. Parker, Library Service, 20-25.

20. Carol Willsey Bell, Ohio Guide to Genealogical Sources (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1988); Petta Khouw, ed., rev. ed., County by County in Ohio Genealogy (Columbus, Ohio: State Library of Ohio, 1978).

21. Examples of these other bibliographies include Local History Our Unique Heritage, New Philadelphia, Ohio: AIRS, 1972; Richard Embree, comp., Ohio and Local Historical Materials: A Union List of Holdings in Twelve Public Libraries in South Central Ohio, Chillicothe, Ohio: Ross County District Library, 1966.

22. The Report (Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1960-); Ohio Records and Pioneer Families (Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1960-); Deborah M. Burek, ed., Encyclopedia of Associations, 25th ed., vol. 1, National Organizations of the U.S. (Detroit: Gale Research Co.), 2020.

23. The literature search was conducted in Library Literature (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1967-) and Library and Information Science Abstracts (London: Library Association, 1969-).

24. Lower, "Should Library Provide Genealogy Collection," 249-50.

25. J. Carlyle Parker, "Becoming the Ideal Reference Librarian for Genealogy Patrons," RQ 23 (Summer 1983): 182-8.

26. Amason, "Instruction for Genealogists," 283-295.

27. G. Bodziony, "Some Genealogy Resources for Public Libraries: A Bibliography," Unabashed Librarian, no. 24 (1977): 21-2; Martha L. Meyers, "Genealogical Resources 'Hidden' Within a Basic Reference Collection." Show-Me Libraries 31 (February 1980): 46-49.

28. Sarah Meisels, "Building the Genealogy Collection in the Public Library: An Interagency Approach." Illinois Libraries 68 (April 1986): 254-258.

29. Willie Nelms, "Using Local History and Genealogy to Build Library Support," Library Journal 104 (15 March 1979): 686-687.

30. Jan Carter, "A Core Genealogy Collection for Public Libraries," Texas Libraries 48 (Summer 1987): 44-47; (34).

31. D. A. Hales, "Genealogy Resources: The Alaska Scene," Sourdough 17 (January 1980): 4-7; D. A. Hales, "Genealogy Resources: The Alaska Scene," Sourdough 17 (March April 1980): 8-9; D. A. Hales, "Genealogy Resources: The Alaska Scene," Sourdough 17 (September-October 1980): 15-16; D. A. Hales, "Genealogy Sources in Alaska," Sourdough 20 (October 1983): 83-5.

32. P. William Filby, Directory of American Libraries with Genealogy or Local History Collections (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Research, Inc., 1988).

33. The American Library Directory (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1990).

34. Encyclopedia of Associations: Regional, State, and Local Organizations. Vol. 1., Great Lakes States (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1987); Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter (Mansfield, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, 1970-. The research project revealed additional source to obtain genealogical societies called Meyer's Directory of Genealogical Societies in the U.S.A. and Canada. 6th ed. (Mt. Aery, Md.: By the author, 1986) edited by Mary K. Meyer.

35. "Ohio Genealogical Society Chapters," Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter 22 (February 1991): 32.

36. Bell, Ohio Guide to Genealogical Sources; Khouw, County by County in Ohio Genealogy; Schreiner-Yantis, Genealogical and Local History Books in Print.

37. These papers were for other Library Science classes taken at Kent State University. Selection and Acquisition of Library Materials A Special Collection Development Project: Proposal for a Donor (Spring 1990). Social Science Information Sources and Services Ohio Genealogy: A Guide to Reference Works (Spring 1990).

38. Val D. Greenwood, The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, 2d ed. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1990).

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